



Journal of Innovation, Economics & Management

Call for contributions - Special issue

Science, research and society : the impact of innovation and standardisation of Knowledge production

Guest editor

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In the late 1960s and early 1970s, an economic and political doctrine set up scientific knowledge as the major driver of innovation and growth. Abundant academic, institutional and managerial literature proves so. It breaks with the post-war vision during which the dominant view among scholars, was that science had an unselfish aim, developing knowledge considered as public good (Elisabeth Popp-Bermann, 2013).

Public policies and international organizations or administrations spread this doctrinal basis. The latter comes from multiple political, societal and economic renewal and in particular concerning economic theory: the role of knowledge in growth, innovation theory, theory of endogenous growth, etc. This transformation has resulted in the establishment of a new regime with a dominant administration and production of scientific and techno-scientific knowledge, whose highlights are now well informed, but vary by country (H. Nowotny, P. Scott & M. Gibbons, 2001).

Even as the dominant scientific knowledge production and regime began a profound change, historical discourses of "vulgarisation" or "dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge" for purposes of culture and democracy were echoed and reinforced in most OECD countries institutions. It also includes the advent of educational and cultural policies and the transformation of society. Internationally, the term "public understanding of science", of "scientific literacy" and more recently "public communication of science and technology" to interpret, understand (and especially promote) renew links between science, techno-science and society (M. Bucchi & B. Trench 2008; Patrick Baranger & Bernard Schiele, 2013).

The hypothesis is that these phenomena are in a state of tension. Both areas in which the relationship between techno-science and society is at the core in the beginning of XXIst century (the area of public communication of science and technology on the one hand and public or private policy research and innovation / industrial R & D on the other) have a relatively disjoint path. But the general acception that innovation is related to science and technology excellence, modifies, and imposes a redesign of

interaction research, innovation, economy, society (Fuller, 2011). Policy research, university reforms, etc., changes in the regulation of knowledge production in the digital age, the mutation of the forms of legitimation and evaluation models, academic expertise (C. Paradeise & alii, 2009) are essential. Similarly, the analysis of societal liability concerns, the impact and uses of techno-sciences, externalities of all kinds in mediation are essential to think innovation and development processes.

The contributions in this issue of *Journal of Innovation, Economics and Management* will problematize the history and complexity of these at least three decades of overlap between two major "justifications" of the role of knowledge in society and the economy. This includes analyzing how the tradition of alliance between scientific, educational and democratic rationality under control of the States-Nations, which accompanied the last three centuries of industrial or political development, is exhausted or not. It is also about reporting and if possible measuring the socio-political impact of the major transformation of the justification ideology of techno-scientific, about the role of knowledge as a driver of the production process and techno-industrial results.

The following approaches and questions are considered adequate for article submission.

The analysis of the doctrines and realities of public policy for scientific and technical culture.

Analysis of speeches and Industrial Policy and Innovation.

The analysis of the evolution of the institutional structures of knowledge production

The history of the transmission forms of sciences, technology and their cultures in the areas of education, higher education, informal education.

Industrial History and the systemic relationships between research and industry.

The social history of science and society relations.

Socio-historical examples analyzing overlapping processes between public policy, techno-scientific development and mediation (science / corporate industries relationships), the role and implementation of territorial or sectoral innovation policies focused on science and technology.

Discourse analysis and recommendation of the major OECD / Europe / UNESCO institutions the question of expertise and standards definition of science.

References

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J. H. Gibbons et al., *The New Production of Knowledge: the Dynamics of Science and Research in Contemporary Societies*, Sage, 1994.

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Elisabeth Popp-Berman, *Creating the Market University. How Academic Science Became an Economic Engine*, Princeton, 2013.

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Catherine Paradeise, Emanuela Reale, Ivar Bleiklie, Ewan Ferlie, *University governance, Western European Comparative Perspectives*, Springer, 2009.

Lawrence Busch, *Standards, Recipes for Reality*, MIT Press, 2013.

Patrick Baranger & Bernard Schiele, *Science Communication Today: International Perspectives, Issues and Strategy*, CNRS Edition, 2013.

Massimiano Bucchi & Brian Trench, *Handbook of public Communication of Science and Technology*, Routledge, 2008.

Contributions, which must be in English, should be sent to:

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Submission dates:

- December 15th 2014: submission of an abstract (2 to 3 pages) in Word format, Times 12, 1.5pt line spacing, briefly covering questioning, the importance of the subject, the primary methods and the expected results. Abstracts must be sent to: jean-claude.ruano_borbalan@cnam.fr
- January 15th 2014: authors will receive a reply
- May 30th 2015: deadline for submission of the full articles (on the *Innovations* journal platform: <http://innovations.edmgr.com>) – Please include the title of the special issue in your submission
- July 20th 2015: authors will receive comments
- September 15th 2015: deadline for submission of the final version
- November 1st, final acceptance.